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POWER PLANTS COMPLETE 1949 PLAN

The Ministry of Electric Power Plants completed the 1949 plan for production of electric power on 29 December 1949. Electric power plants of the major electric power systems -- Ural, Moscow, Donets Basin, Dnepr, Kuznetsk Basin, Gor'kiy, Stalingrad, Uzbek, Ivanovo -- completed the year plan ahead of schedule.

In October 1949, power plants of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants reached the level of average daily production of electric power set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. In addition, the Five-Year Plan for the level of production was completed by the electric power plants in 3 years and 10 months.

In 1949, the output of electric power in hydroelectric power plants increased by 23 percent in comparison with 1948 and by more than 100 percent in comparison with 1940. The proportion of hydroelectric power produced in respect to the total production of electric power by power plants of the ministry increased in 1949 to 19.4 percent, instead of to 13.1 percent as planned.

Plants of "Glavenergozapchast'" /Main Administration for Supply of Spare Parts for Power Plants?/ completed the year plan for output of spare parts ahead of schedule and mastered production of many new types of equipment and instruments for electric power plants, including loading and unloading machines for fuel stores, high-pressure feed pumps, salinometers, oxygen meters (kislorodomer), automatic electronic equipment, etc.

Average expenditures of equivalent fuel were reduced throughout the ministry from 564 grams per kilowatt-hour in 1948 to 548 grams per kilowatt-hour in 1949. Improvement of peat supply to electric power plants and the adoption of new high-pressure equipment also promoted the increase in the economical utilization of fuel. District heating was further expanded: a majority of the heat and power plants finished 1949 with an average fuel expenditure of less than 500 grams per kilowatt-hour, and a saving of 2.5 million tons of fuel in district heating was realized.

In comparison with the plan, electric power plants saved 390,000 tons of equivalent fuel in 1949. The average fuel expenditure of 548 grams per kilowatt-hour was better than the level set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950.

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Steam-electric power plants reduced the average norm for expenditure of electric power for their own needs from 8.19 percent in 1948 to 7.91 percent in 1949, thus achieving an above-plan saving of more than 70 million kilowatt-hours.

In 1949, the first successes in high-speed repair were achieved. In all, 90 boilers and 62 turbines were repaired by the high-speed method. For the boilers and turbines repaired by the high-speed method the idle layover period was reduced by 25-35 percent against the period established by plan.

In 1950, the electric power plants and systems must make further improvement in the operating and economic indexes. More than 400,000 tons of equivalent fuel must be saved against the 1949 figure in the production of electric power and heat. The enterprises must reduce the expenditure of electric power for their own needs by 60 million kilowatt-hours. Some enterprises must improve the index for consumption of fuel. In 1949, the fuel-expenditure index was particularly unsatisfactory in TETs No 9, 11, 12, and 15 of the Mosenergo system, and in the Igumnovskaya, Bezymyansk, Novosibirsk, Severodonetskaya, and other heat and power plants. Adaptation of high-pressure equipment is going slowly at the Nesvetay GRES, Kiev GRES No 2, and the Kamensk TETs.

Much must be done to reduce consumption of electric power by power plants for their own needs. It is no longer possible to permit a situation where power consumption for a plant's own needs exceeds 9 and even 10 percent.

During 1949, the total number of accidents decreased 13 percent in comparison with 1948.

Electric power plants in the ministry as a whole achieved 350 million rubles of above-plan savings during 1949. In 1949, average cost per kilowatt-hour reached the figure set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. In 1950 the power plants must reduce the cost of production by 3 percent against the figure achieved in 1949. Labor productivity must be increased in 1950 by 13 percent over the 1949 figure.

During 1949 construction and assembly organizations and operating workers achieved much in putting new facilities into operation. In comparison with 1948, new turbine capacity put into service was 20 percent greater, new boiler capacity added was 32 percent greater, and the amount of high-voltage power lines put into service was 91 percent greater. A high-pressure hydroelectric power plant, guaranteeing a stable power base for the largest resort region in the Soviet Union, was put into service. The construction of this power station was completed in a comparatively short time (less than 3 years) in spite of difficult conditions and the remoteness from the railroad.

Within the term established by the government the construction of a large hydroelectric power plant, which doubles the capacity of one of the most important power systems, was completed. The completion of the Sevan Hydroelectric Power Plant, which permits more efficient utilization of the water reserves of Sevan Lake, has great significance.

In 1949 powerful hydrogenerators were put into service in the Shcherbakov, Farkhad, and Khram hydroelectric power plants. During the fourth quarter a high-pressure steam turbine was installed above plan in the Gor'kiy GRES and powerful boilers were installed in the Sumgait GRES and Nesvetay GRES.

However, the over-all realization of the construction of electric power plants and systems in 1949 was unsatisfactory. For 1950 the government has approved a plan for putting into service new facilities; this plan considerably exceeds the 1949 results. This task must be completed at all cost.

To encourage workers of construction and assembly organizations, a new premium system for putting new facilities into service on time and ahead of schedule has been introduced.

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In order to effect the most rapid elimination of the lagging in the construction of electric power plants and systems, the appropriations for capital construction for the Ministry of Electric Power Plants have been increased in comparison with 1949.

The most important task of the construction and assembly organizations is the elimination of the winter drop in the rate of work. During the first quarter of 1949 construction workers permitted a drop in the rate of work, completing only 73 percent of the plan.

For the first quarter of 1950 the government has approved a plan which provides for a 25-percent increase in the volume of work over the fourth quarter of 1949.

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